The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1871. NO. 6.

ıe Huntingdon Journal.

t. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every inesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, er the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 0 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and f not paid within the year.
o paper discontinued, unless at the option of publishers, until all arrearages are paid.
DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN TS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inserless than three months.
egular monthly and yearly advertisements will nserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
ch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	26 40	50	65
	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- s at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
ll Resolutions of Associations, Communications imited or individual interest, and notices of Marges and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be rged TEN CENTS per line.
egal and other notices will be charged to the y having them inserted.
dvertising Agents must find their commission ide of these figures.
ll advertising accounts are due and collectable n the advertisement is once inserted.
OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and cy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every ety and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be executin the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Travellers' Guide.

NNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD				EASTWARD.			
PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
.....	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9 23
.....	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 15
.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 07
.....	12 23	7 56	Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 00
5 29	12 37	8 08	HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33	8 45
.....	12 58	.....	Petersburg	11 12	4 15	8 30
.....	1 06	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 23
.....	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	4 00	8 17
.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8 06
.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	3 39	8 00
.....	1 48	.....	Tipton	10 30	3 29	7 51
.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 45
.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 41
6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

ıe Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.
ıe Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
acific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., passes Huntingdon at
ncinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
ıe Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 55 ., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

NTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

n and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ins will arrive and depart as follows:

TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
COM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL
. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	LE 9 00		Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08		Long Siding	8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown	8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30		Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45		Marklesburg	7 53	3 23
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23		Cove	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27		Fishers Summit	7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43		Saxton	6 50	2 25
1 10	10 50				2 06
	11 08		Riddlesburg		1 48
	11 16		Hopewell		1 38
	11 36		Pipers Run		1 18
	11 56		Tatesville		1 10
	12 08		Bloody Run		1 05
	AR 12 12		Mount Dallas		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR 6 40	AR 2 00	
7 25	11 10	Coalmont	6 25	2 45	
7 30	11 15	Crawford	6 20	2 40	
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE 6 10	LE 1 60	
		Broad-Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business osecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton. eer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

C. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, sq. [jan.4,'71.

C. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's aw Office. [may12,'69.

D. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to l kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door est of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ree doors west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, ll, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of evry kind, in any part of the United States. Send r a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional serices to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., oldiers' claims against the Government for back ay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against he Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our presses and type are all new, and work is executed in the best style.

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—:o:—

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT to enlarge the jurisdiction of the probate courts in Idaho Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the probate courts of the Territory of Idaho, in their respective counties, in addition to their probate jurisdiction, be, and they are hereby, authorized to hear and determine all civil causes wherein the damage or debt claimed does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and such criminal cases arising under the laws of the Territory as do not require the intervention of a grand jury: *Provided*, That they shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy, when the title, boundary, or right to the peaceable possession of land may be in dispute, or in chancery or divorce cases: *And provided further*, That in all cases an appeal may be taken from any order, judgment, or decree of said probate courts to the district court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect any suit pending in the district courts of said Territory at the time of its passage.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, December 13, 1870.
U. S. GRANT.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the Utah Central Railroad Company, a corporation created under the laws of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from a point at or near Ogden City, in the Territory of Utah, to Salt Lake City, in said Territory; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station-buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations: *Provided*, That within three months from the passage of this act the said Utah Central Railroad Company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map to be approved by him, exhibiting the line of the railroad of said company, as the same has been located and constructed: *Provided further*, That said company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Utah Central Railroad Company to permit any other railroad, which has been or shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the legislature of the Territory of Utah, to form running connections with its road on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States make the grants herein, and that the said Utah Central Railroad Company accepts the same, upon the express condition that the said company shall not exercise the power given by section ten of chapter sixteen of the laws of the Territory of Utah, approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; and upon the further express condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, then in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States, by its Congress, may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary for the enforcement of such conditions.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said Utah Central Railroad shall be a post route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other Government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose, restricting the charges for such Government transportation.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act, by the said Utah Central Railroad Company, shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within three months after the passage of this act, and shall be served on the President of the United States; and if such acceptance and service shall not be so made, this grant shall be void.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Utah Central Railroad Company, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, December 15, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteeth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section twenty-one of the act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, as relates to sugar, be amended so [that] it will read—

On all sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard color, one and three-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number seven, and not above number ten, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound.

On all sugar above number ten, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color, two and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number thirteen, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, two and three-quarter cents per pounds.

On all sugar above number sixteen, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, three and one-quarter cents per pound.

On all sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound, *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers, in such manner as to ascertain the true quality of such sugar; and the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher, by scoring the figures indelibly on each package: *And provided further*, That all sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Approved, December 22, 1870.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT in relation to certain territorial penitentiaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the penitentiary which has been, or may hereafter be, erected by the United States in any organized Territory thereof, shall, when the same is ready for the reception of convicts, be placed under the care and control of the marshal of the United States for the Territory or District in which such penitentiary may be situate.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the government of such penitentiary, and the marshal having charge thereof shall cause them to be duly and faithfully executed and obeyed. The reasonable compensation of such marshal and of his deputies, for their services under this act and said regulations, shall be fixed by the Attorney General; and it and the expense incident to the subsistence and employment of offenders against the laws of the United States, who have been or may hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in such penitentiary, shall be chargeable on and payable out of the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to increase the maximum compensation now allowed by law to those officers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a Territory, for a violation of the laws thereof, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, at the cost of such Territory, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, be received, subsisted, and employed in such penitentiary during the term of his or her imprisonment, in the same manner as if he or she had been convicted of an offense against the laws of the United States.

Approved, January 10, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," to be issued bearing five per centum interest per annum, be, and the same is, increased to five hundred millions of dollars, and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under said act, or this act, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable quarter-yearly: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment.

Approved, January 20, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 6.]

AN ACT ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction over the place purchased for the location of the "National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," under and by virtue of the act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and six-five, entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," and the act of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amendatory thereto, and upon which said asylum is located, is hereby ceded to the State of Ohio, and relinquished by the United States. And the United States shall claim or exercise no jurisdiction over said place after the passage this act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair the powers and rights heretofore conferred upon the board of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, incorporated under said act, in and over said territory.

Approved, January 21, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to pay of grand and petit jurors.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, "to provide for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; the said section having been enrolled by mistake.

Approved, December 22, 1870.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the restoration of Benjamin S. Richards to the active list of the Navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized, by and with the *advise* [advice] and consent of the Senate, to appoint Ensign Benjamin S. Richards a master on the active list of the navy, to date from the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, with the pay of that grade from that date.

Approved, January 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for publishing specifications and drawings of Patent office.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the publication of the abstracts of specifications and of the engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents be discontinued after the publication of that portion of the report for eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for which the plates have already been prepared; and that, in lieu thereof, the Commissioner be authorized to have printed, for gratuitous distribution, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent subsequently issued, together with suitable indexes to be issued from time to time, one copy to be placed for free public inspection in each capitol of every State and Territory, one for the like purpose in the clerk's office of the district court of each judicial district of the United States, except when such offices are located in State or territorial capitols, and one in the library of Congress, which copies shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence of all matters therein contained, and shall be certified to under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent Office, and shall be taken and received in all courts as evidence, said copies not to be taken from said depositories for any other purpose than to be used as evidence; and the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized and directed to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as hereinbefore provided, at a price not to exceed the contract price for such drawings, for sale, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same; and the Commissioner is also hereby authorized to furnish a complete set of such specifications and drawings to any public library which will pay for binding the same into volumes to correspond with those in the Patent Office, and for the transportation of the same, and which shall also provide proper custody for the same, with convenient access for the public thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner shall deem reasonable: *And Provided, also*, That all contracts for making copies of drawings shall be made under the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifty-five, section nine, of act of Congress approved June twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which reads as follows: "SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable total cost of the maps or plates illustrating or accompanying any one work exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work, after due advertisement by the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing: Provided, That the Joint Committee on Public Printing be authorized to empower the Superintendent of Public Printing to make immediate contracts for engraving, whenever, in their opinion, the exigencies of the public service will not justiiy waiting for advertisement and award."

Approved, January 11, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the appointment of commissioners in relation to the Republic of Dominica.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the Island of San Domingo, and to such other places, if any, as such commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain, and report the political state and condition of the republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the people of the said republic to become annexed to and to form part of the people of the United States; the physical, mental, and the moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material, wealth and industrial capacity; the resources of the country; its mineral and agricultural products; the products of its waters and forests; the general character of the soil; the extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation; the cimate and health of the country; its bays, harbors, and rivers; its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteorological phenomena; the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded, and ascertained, and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other powers; extent of boundaries and territory—what proportion is covered by foreign claimants or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the Territories thereof; such other information with respect to the said government or its territories as to the said commissioners shall seem desirable or important with reference to the future incorporation of the said Dominican republic into the United States as one of its Territories.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the said commissioners shall, as soon as conveniently may be, report to the President of the United States, who shall lay the report before Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the said commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses; and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President: *Provided*, That nothing in these resolutions contained shall be held, understood, or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said republic of Dominica.

Approved, January 12, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch, of the United States navy, to the active list from the reserved list.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Captain Dominick Lynch to the accive list of the navy, as a captain.

Approved, January 20, 1871.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* says that President White, one of the San Domingo Commissioners, just before leaving on the expedition, spent two hours with Senator Sumner just before leaving for New York He stated to a friend that he had never seen two men more zealous, and yet perfectly honest, than Gen. Grant and Senator Sumner, one for San Domingo annexation and the other against it.

Forty millions of capital were repesented in the dining-room of an Atlanta, Georgia, hotel, a few days since.

The Muses' Bower.

"Gran'ma Al'as Does.

BY A. H. POE.

I wants to mend my wagon,
And has to have some nails;
Jus' two, free will be plenty,
We're going to haul our rails.
The splendidest cob fences,
We're makin' ever was!
I wis' you'd help us find 'em,
Gran'ma al'as does.

My horse's name is Betsey;
She jumped and broked her head.
I put her in the stable,
And fed her milk and bread,
The stable's in the parlor:
We didn't make no muss,
I wis' you'd let it stay there,
Gran'ma al'as does.

I's goin' to the cornfield,
To ride on Charlie's plow;
I spect he'd like to have me;
I wants to go right now.
Oh, won't I gee up awful,
And whoa like Charlie whoas?
I wis' you wouldn't bozzer;
Gran'ma never does.

I wants some bread and butter;
I's hungry worstest kind;
But Taddie mustn't have none,
Cause she wouldn't mind.
Put plenty sugar on it;
I tell you what, I knows
It's *right* to put on sugar;
Gran'ma al'as does.

The Story-Teller.

LARKEY HUGHES.

A VIRGINIA STAGE COACH INCIDENT.

Fifteen years ago, traveling in the mountains of Virginia was not so pleasant as it is now.

Then the springs were a resort for invalids, and not, as at the present, for the fashionables of society, and hence the necessity of increased facilties for transporting passengers did not exist.

The lumbering old coach, drawn usually by six horses, would be driven by one of those reckless drivers, who, in urging his team to break neck speed, would be whistling some negro melody, while the poor passengers inside, on the top, or domiciled on the boot, would be expecting every moment to be dashed to pieces down some of those fearful precipices that abound along the mountain roads across the Alleghenv.

It was a dismal morning in February, 185—that I succeeded in obtaining accommodations on top of the——stage, bound for the————springs.

The day had passed pleasantly enough, but just about dusk signs of a storm were too plainly visible. It was bad enough to trusting my bones on the top of the old coach, if the night were pleasant, but the idea of riding down the mountain road that night expecting a storm was fearful.

Feeling as I did, I must confess that I was rather pleased when, after riding about an hour after dusk, as we passed through a narrow defile the tire of the left hind wheel came off, and the stage was tumbled.

Fortunately the road was so narrow that the stage could not be turned over, else some of us might have been seriously injured. As it was the "Old Bess" was gently turned over on its side, and the passengers were kind of mixed up a little without any of them being hurt much.

As there was no chance of getting the wheel repaired that night, some of us who were not encumbered with baggage determined to hunt up some house where we could get a warm supper and comfortable sleep for the night; but for fear of missing the coach in the morning, we could not go far from the road.

The driver directed us down the road we were on, and about a mile from the scene of our disaster we came to an inn, where, according to a shingle nailed to a tree in front of the house, could be found "accommodations for man and beast." Not having any beasts with us, we were satisfied with the prospect of getting quarters for ourselves.

We soon succeeded in finishing a very substantial supper; and as we sat around a blazing fire, each one with a cigar in his mouth, ruminating on the storm without, and the solid, warm comfort within, it was proposed to shorten time, each one should relate some event in his life, either serious or comic as he best saw fit.

Besides our own party, consisting of six, there was an unknown person who had intruded himself upon us, but of whom we took no notice until it came to the time of Larkey Hughes to tell his story.

Larkey was a tall, gaunt, lantern-jawed specimen, hailing from "down east," who had remained perfectly silent while the rest of us were telling our stories, his chief occupation seemed to be trying to discover who the stranger was.

Before commencing his story, he went to the door of the room, and locking ti, put th e key in his coat pocket; and then apologizing for his strange conduct, but promising to explain it satisfactorily before he finished his story, he commenced:

"Three years ago, gentlemen, I had occasion to travel over these mountains on business, and as I had to journey away from the stage roads. I pursued my way on horseback, with a small valise strapped on the back of my saddle, in which I had a good some of money for those days.

"It was an evening very much like this, in this month, that I stopped at this same house to escape the storm.

"The landlord was extremely obsequious in attending to my wants, and after our smoke after supper, he requested me to join him in drinking a bottle of wine.

"Being a belated traveler and nothing loth, I readily consented, and very soon we had succeeded in disposing of six bottles in place of one.

"As might be expected after taking so much wine, I became very talkative; and my host soon knew as much of my business as I did myself. And of course among other facts he became aware that my valise contained a large sum of money.

"My host kindly volunteered to take care of my baggage, if I would leave it with him, but although I had taken too much wine, still I knew enough to decline his magnanimous offer. And wishing him 'good night' I took my valise in my hand and went to my appointed bedroom.

"I had taken enough of the wine to make me feel very nervous, so that I found it difficult to compose myself, and my feelings were not at all improved by the impression I received from my host.

"He was an Italian, and had that foreboding look of a desperate character; and the beauty of his face was not at all improved by a long scar across his temple; the thumb of his right hand was gone also, so that his general appearance was not, to say the least, at all prepossessing; he looked as if he would as soon commit a murder as smoke a cigar.

"After I had undressed, I placed my valise and pistol under my pillow. And then having carefully, as I thought, examined every nook and corner of the room, to see that there was no danger of intrusion, I laid myself down, but I could not sleep, the wine, instead of having a narcotic effect, produced the contrary, and the recollection of my host put my blood to a fever heat.

"I must have been lying in this troubled state for several hours, when I was sure I heard some noise, apparently under my bed, or under the floor near my bed.

"At first I thought it was the result of my feverish brain; but after collecting my scattered senses, and calmly thinking for a few moments, I felt convinced that I heard a noise of some kind. And so, taking my pistol from under my pillow, quietly cocked it under the clothes, so as to make no noise, and then, laying on my back, with my right arm stretched out to its full length, and the pistol firmly grasped in my hand, awaited any result.

"The noise now became distinct, and I could plainly hear some one drawing back a bolt. I quietly turned my eye toward the door to see if any move was made there; but I hardly had turned my head, when I was sure that I saw the rug in front of the fire-place move.

"In an instant I saw a trap door, which had been most curiously concealed by this rug, cautiously lifted up, and I beheld my landlord, my Italian host, with a dark lantern partially opened.

"I held my breath until he got into the room, and began to look around, when I saw by the light of his lantern that he also had a desperate looking knife in his hand, and knowing that I would be the object of his butchery, carefully lifted my hand from under the covering as his back was partially turned to me, and fired.

"The instant I fired the scoundrel fell. I jumped up, put on my clothes, and after taking a quick look at the body, to see whether I had killed him or not, I took his lantern and left the house.

"I thought I had killed him as the mark of my bullet was to be seen on the left side of his head; it had torn off the lower part of his ear; but when I returned the next morning, there were no traces of the villain."

"Did you ever hear of him since?" asked one of the party

"No, gentlemen, I never saw him since until to-night."

As Larkey said this the intruder, whom we had not noticed till now, jumped up, and making a bound toward him shrieked:

"*You lie!*"

We caught him, and after over powering him found that the identical scars that Larkey had mentioned—the sabre scar, the thumb, and the clipped ear.

We held a council as to what course was best to pursue, and determined to let Larkey wreak his own vengence on him in any manner he saw fit. We then notified him that he had but a few hours to live, and if he wanted to make any confession we we would take it.

Believing our threats, he confessed to no less than seven murders, and told us where to find the skeletons of his victims, all of whom had been murdered in that very room.

We followed his directions, and did find the skeletons.

We turned him over to the authorities, the next day, with his written confession, and kept on our journey, the "Old Bess" having been repaired; and about a month afterwards I read in the————Chronicle a long account of the hanging of Angelo de Maestro.

For the Ladies.

Pretty Dresses.

For the benefit of young lady readers, says the New York Evening Mail, we will make an attempt at describing some of the prettiest dresses we have seen lately:

A toilet of lavender silk, with a trailing skirt; a lace flounce was headed with a full fold of illusion, caught into the dress at each seam with a natural tea rosebud, the overskirt of the same material was in two long points at each side, round, short, and very bouffant behind; the points being edged with lace and caught up, also, with tea rosebuds. The corsage was low, and quite plain; the sleeves short and rosebuds on the shoulders. A spray of the same flowers was worn in the hair.

A toilet of white tulle made with four skirts, all being perfectly plain and extremely full, catching up the skirt and half hidden by the clouds of tulle were the long tendrils of artificial morning-glory, purple and pink. With this was worn a blouse waist, perfectly plain. The hair was dressed with sprays of the same flower.

A toilet of soft, white gros-grain silk, made with a short all-round skirt, and without trimming. Over this was worn a court train of green velvet, caught up in a full pannier, and very long. The waist was of the same material, cut into a deep pointed corsage, edged with white lace; angel sleeves, very long and pointed of green velvet, lined with white satin.

A toilt of Nile green silk, with a long train trimmed around the bottom with a full plaited fold of white tulle, caught on with broad bows of the dress material; up the front breadth it was trimmed with chevrons of satin piping, heading falls of point lace; the dress was cut *decolletts* and with short sleeves, the train being caught up to the shoulders—a revival of last winter's fashion; jewelry of diamonds and emeralds.

A bridal dress of white satin, the side breadths cut rather short, and the back breadth forming a very long square train. This was without trimming, the front breadth being trimmed with heavy wide flounces of old lace, headed with beautiful artificial flowers made of mother of pearl; a small pointed overskirt was worn, also edged with a fall of costly lace; the whole waist was completely covered with drooping folds of the same beautiful material. The veil was of old point-lace, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. The jewelry was of pearls.

A reception toilet of cerise silk with a very long train, with a heavy flounce of lace, very old and very soft in color. An overskirt of the same lace was worn with it, caught up in front so as to show elaborate trimming of the front breadth. The corsage was cut square. Necklace, earrings, pendant, and bracelet were all of the most brilliant diamonds, and a single ostrich feather set in the same precious stones decorated the hair.

ABOUT 15,000 pairs of shoe buckles and rosettes are made weekly, in Boston, by the firms engaged in the business, most of which are sold to the small finding stores and to the retail trade.

The Home Circle.

Crystals.

The greatest man in history was the poorest.—*Emerson.*

The reward of a thing well done is to have it.—*Emerson.*

Truth withheld is sometimes a worse deception than a direct mistatement.—*Anon.*

It is our own vanity that makes the vanities of others intolerable to us.—*Rochefoucalt.*

In giving alms, let us rather look at the need of the poor than its claim to our charity.—*Anon.*

To bring forward the bad actions of others to excuse our own, is like washing ourselves in mud.—*Anon.*

One hour of love will teach a woman more of her true relations than all your philosophizing.—*Margaret Fuller.*

It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot on this broad globe that is sweeter to him than his home.—*Beecher.*

Do not mistake a tendency for a talent; nor conclude that what you dislike to do is not rightfully demanded of you.—*Carlyle.*

One of the finest qualities in a human being is that nice sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for him ever to be an intruder or a bore.—*Anon.*

It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty men what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.—*Shakespeare.*

Is Religion Beautiful?

Always! to the child, the maiden, the mother. Religion shines with a benignant beauty of its own, which nothing on earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pitfalls, dark in the brightest day, unless the Divine light, unless religion throws her soft beam around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful—in health or in sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, February 8, 1871.

Support Your Local Paper.

The local paper occupies a peculiar niche. It has a singular mission to perform. It fills, in other words, a characteristic position. It may be the mouth-piece of some party, or sect, or independent in all things, and while those, whose views it presumes to uphold, are expected to support it, yet over and above this, it has an important mission to fill that is not conceded to any profession or other branch of business. In short it is expected that it advance every interest which will have a tendency to build up the community in which it is published. It advocates, advises, agitates and exhorts people to do whatever the editor believes to be to the best advantage of his readers, and though he may be mistaken in his views, yet his efforts set men to thinking and to acting, and while they may not feel like doing exactly what he suggests, yet they are stirred into action and something is done, and good comes out of the agitation.

Do people ever think what a few lines in a newspaper may be worth to them? Do you ever think, reader, when you refuse to subscribe for a local paper, or pay a reasonable rate for a little advertisement, for which you would receive three times more value than for the same amount of money invested in any thing else, that two or three lines in that paper may be worth hundreds of dollars to you? If you do, and still refuse, you are a bad citizen, and the community would be well rid of you, and don't go West, because you are not the kind of men the people want there. They want live and liberal men. But, perhaps you are incredulous and flatly deny that any such advantages are ever realized. Then, listen: A few years ago a gentleman wrote a paragraph or two and inserted them in a newspaper. The paper met the eye of a gentleman who acted upon the information imparted, and to-day one of the finest improvements in the State is the result. Land was scarcely worth a song in that neighborhood three years ago, to-day it is worth hundreds of dollars. Who receives the advantage of the enhanced value of the land? The parties who live in the immediate neighborhood, and, yet, if those very men were asked this hour to subscribe for the newspaper that has made them thousands of dollars, they would do, in all probability, what you do, refuse to subscribe.

People very frequently complain and say: "Well, these editors don't do any thing for the community. They ought to agitate the matter. We could have furnaces, rolling-mills, and all kinds of manufactories if they would only tell men of capital our resources and our advantages. If I were an editor I would do," thus and so. Yes, you would, indeed! Editors are only men, and sometimes not the best specimens. Being only human they feel like other portions of the "earth earthy," and allow themselves to be influenced by some very little things. They are generally "poor devils," without any money invested in lands, or any to invest in manufactories, and they feel that they have nothing to make by such a course as you suggest; they feel that you who grumble at them, own all the lands and have the capital, and that you would realize everything, and yet when you are asked to subscribe for a paper, or to insert and pay for a little advertisement, you offer to pay half-price or say that you can get somebody else to do it for so much less. Ain't this your fit, exactly? Instead of not only subscribing and advertising every thing you have, and paying liberally therefor, you should encourage everybody to do so, and then you could expect to have some claim upon the editor and have him to act in conjunction with you. It is the duty of every good citizen to support his local paper in return for the advantages he is sure to receive.

Good papers are only to be maintained by proper support; and one good paper, gotten up respectably, making a creditable appearance, has more influence than a half-dozen such papers as were printed by our misguided Southren friends during the rebellion. It is said justly that "communities are judged by their newspapers," but unless the community in which they are located stands by them they cannot be maintained. Good papers cost more money than bad ones, and they are worth more to their patrons. If you desire newspapers to make money for you, you must expect to pay them a fair equivalent in return for what you ask them to do for you. No charges are made for what they say in favor of the best interests of the community, but you have a right to sustain the bridge that carries you over. A great many persons are very anxious to have their town written up, but the moment it becomes necessary to contribute any money toward supporting the paper that does so, that its proprietors may make a decent livelihood, they are off. This is our experience.

☞ The following is the text of the Joint Resolution relating to an increase of compensation to Assistant Marshals, introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington, the 31st of January, 1871, and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States:

"That in all cases where the average per diem compensation of assistant marshals for field-work in enumerating inhabitants at the ninth census of the United States, under the rates of payment fixed by the law of eighteen hundred and fifty, and the act or acts supplementary hereto, shall not amount to five dollars a day, the Superintendent of the Census is hereby authorized to add to such pay an amount sufficient to give to each of said assistant marshals the total sum of five dollars per day for such field-work: *Provided*, That the number of days for which such additional allowance shall be paid shall in no case exceed the number of days fixed by the act of May six, eighteen hundred and seventy, for completing the enumeration upon schedule one."

☞ A bill providing that Assistant Marshals, who did the field work for the census, and whose pay did not amount to $5 per day, receive pay to that amount passed the House a few days since.

☞ Col. George F. McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his Annual Report for the year 1870.

The Local Option Bill.

Below will be found the text of the Local Option Bill now pending before the Legislature of this State, and of which we spoke last week:

AN ACT

To permit the voters of every Ward, Borough and Township in this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at the next annual municipal election in every ward, borough and township in the Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, in every such ward, borough and township, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said wards, boroughs and townships, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said ward, borough and township, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside, "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which such wards, boroughs and townships are situated, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after such election shall beheld, and shall be filed with other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities, and of the constables of boroughs and townships, or of any other officer whose duty it shall be to perfom such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such ward, borough or township, and also three weeks before the annual municipal election every third year thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in reviewing and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Wherever, by the returns of election in any ward, borough or township aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors in said ward, borough or township at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall hereafter be convicted of selling or offering for sale in this Commonwealth any intoxicating liquors, spirituous, vinous or malt, without a license, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and confinement in the work-house or county jail for six months for the first offence; for the second and each subsequent offence a fine of one hundred dollars, and confinement in the work house or county jail one year: *Provided*, that it shall not be unlawful for the owners of vineyards to sell, on their own premises, wine of their own manufacture, in quantities not less than one gallon, to be removed and not drank on the premises.

We have not had any time to examine the above bill critically, but presume it will cover the existing evils so universally felt under the present miserable system. There is not a particle of doubt in our minds, that the majority of the voters in any ward, borough or township should say whether there should be licensed hotels or not. It is a question for the tax-payers because they have to foot the bills in the end either in the Courts, Jails or Almshouses. Intemperance costs every county in the State of Pennsylvania at least one-third, and we believe one-half, its annual expenses. This looks like exaggeration but it is nevertheless true. And under such circumstances, it being a fundamental principle of our government that the majority shall rule, why should not the majority of the voters say whether they will have license or not? If they desire to pay for trying men, who get into difficulty through the excessive use of ardent spirits, board them in our jails and alms-houses, let them do so. We are disposed to pay our own way, and do not feel like "paying the piper" for anybody else if we can avoid it, and, therefore, will vote against license. We have often thought that some system should be devised, to levy a tax upon men who deal in ardent spirits, to pay all public expenses which can be traced directly to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks. It would materially interfere with the business we have no doubt.

We want it distinctly understood that we make no war upon the creatures of a vicious and abominable system, but upon the system itself. Men who engage in a legal business are entitled to the respect which courtesy extends to any man endeavoring to make an honest living. So we respect the man while we deplore his business, and we intend, to the best of our ability, to make his business, now legal, disreputable, and if possible, vote it out of existence. This it is our duty to do as a good citizen and as a well-wisher of the community in which we live.

But since we are upon the subject of temperance, there is another feature of the temperance question that we desire to look at for moment or two, and then to refer the subject to our readers. We are frequently asked why so little is accomplished in behalf of temperance and that a constant agitation is kept up to so little purpose. We are told that temperance organization after temperance organization has arisen and gone down until the most sanguine dispair of ever being able to accomplish anything. This we admit, and we confess that we have tried hard to cypher out the immediate cause, but have uniformly failed, and unless it is to be atributed to the fact that the most impracticable men in the world get into, and thrust themselves to the lead, of the majority of the temperance organizations of our period—men who have but one idea, and that a very small one—we are unable to answer the question. Some cynic has said that the temperance organizations consist of strong minded women and weak minded men, and there has been considerable ground for the snarling clasification. These people will be at Harrisburg to doctor or oppose this bill. They were at Harrisburg last winter and yet they consider themselves the best of temperance folks, but they are as impracticable as the merest noodle, and as illiberal as they are impracticable, and by their illeberality they drive all liberal and sensible people away from them. We hope if the bill does not please them, they will at least have sense enough to stay at home and keep their peculiar ideas and notions to themselves. If we cannot get total prohibition, let us get at something that may be an improvement upon the present system, certainly it cannot be made worse. We have little fears of Parker vs. The Commonwealth. The questions raised in that case have been overruled and ignored in any number of instances.

☞ Gov. Geary has appointed Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Bedford, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon. Alexander King, President Judge of the XVIth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin. This is an excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction throughout the District. Mr. Hall is a ripe scholar, and his legal attainments eminently fit him for the place. He will make an excellent judge.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. They have also about 200 pounds of Primer and the the same amount of Brevier type, in good condition, for which they will take half price. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

General News Summary.

There is a horse in Mount Vernon, Illinois, near fifty years old, that did farm work less than a year ago.

A Michigan man has been fined $200 just for knocking another man down with his fist and killing him.

A bill has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature, and become a law, to provide for the appointment of guardians for habituai drunkards.

A Norwich, Conn., woman, who ran a needle into her left foot, a year ago, by accidentally stepping upon it, recently had it pulled out from between her shoulders.

Senator Buckalew's bill for cumulative voting for school directors seems to have gone quite easily through, the effort to have certain counties exempted from its operation not proving successful.

Secretary Boutwell's debt statement for January is a splendid financial exhibit. The decrease last month amounted to $4,040,986.75, and the decrease since March 1, 1870, $110,301,670.17.

A Chicago widow has recovered a verdict of $1,112 92 against her grocer, who verbally promised, when her husband was very sick and she was unable to leave him, to pay the premium upon his policy of life insurance and forgot to do it.

The Governor of Mississippi recommends a tax on bowie-knives and pistols; and further that the carrying of concealed weapons be declared a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the use of them except in self defense, a felony.

Shoddy society in New York is overrun with Counts and Barons—runaway barbers, probably, who have sought refuge in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and thus escape the necessity of shouldering muskets in the armies of Bismark or Gambetta.

No other country in Europe is so bankrupt as Spain. Its present debt is twelve hundred millions, and the annual expenses of the government one hundred and fifty millions, about twice as much as the revenue. Its treasury is soon to issue new obligations to the amount of fifty millions of dollars.

A mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, it is said, will cure the worst case of drunkenness: Sulphate of iron five (5) grains; peppermint water, eleven (11) drams; spirits of nutmeg, one (1) dram. The preparation act as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration consequent upon a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Personal.

Jenny Lind will be fifty next October.

Hon. A. H. Stephens weighs seventy-four.

Sheridan is expected in New York in about three weeks.

The Princess of Prussia makes her own dresses and bonnets.

Governor Geary was the last Alcalde of San Francisco, in 1850, and its first Mayor.

Twenty-five years ago Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, was teaching school in Wilmington, N. C.

The Chicago *Tribune* laments that Mr. Greeley in his work upon farming neglected to treat of the relative cost of crops of plain-handled brooms and the red and blue variety.

The second daughter of P. T. Barnum, Mrs. Helen M. Hurd, has sued and lately obtained an Indiana divorce from her husband, Samuel H. Hurd, a resident of New York city.

The California papers praise John Grummet, a veteran hunter, who went out the other morning at sunrise and in half an hour had shot four huge grizzly bears with his Spencer rifle, in one-two-three-four order.

Alexander Dumas' daughter, who is a model of piety, has written a letter to M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, in which she calls him "dear apostle," and informs him that her father died a Catholic, after having received the last sacrament.

When the Delaware Democrats serenaded Eli Saulsbury, their new Senator, he invited them to an entertainment conducted on strict temperance principles, and we can easily believe they now see their mistake in preferring him to his brothers.

Vice-President Colfax has received from a leading capitalist the tempting offer of $25,000 a year salary if he would resign his present position and take charge of an important branch of business. Mr. Colfax replied that he would not do such a thing.

The safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated explorer of Africa, has at last been positively established. A cable dispatch announces the fact from London, based upon a letter to that effect received from Africa by the venerable practitioner and patron of science, Sir Roderick Murchison.

Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, began life as an usher in a school at Newmarket, England, and he delivered sermons at the age of seventeen, being known as the "boy preacher." For several months he drew large congregations in a barn at Waterbeach.

Sergeant Robinson, who saved the life of Secretary Seward at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, has received a favorable report upon the petition for an appropriation of $5,000. He is unable to do heavy labor on account of his wound then received.

The Texas Legislature has elected to the United States Senate for a full term Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, whose term expires upon the 3d of March. Gen. Reynolds is a native of Kentucky and graduated from the military academy in 1843, in the class with President Grant.

John W. Forney and other journalists of Philadelphia, propose on February 8th to give a substantial proof of their esteem to John D. Stockton, editor of the *Post*, as a successful dramatist. For that purpose John S. Clark tenders the use of the Walnut Street Theatre, and will play Mr. Stockton' comedy of "Fox and Goose."

Marriages.

MITCHEL—HIGHT.—On the 31st ult., by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. James A. Mitchel, of Philadelphia, to Miss Maggie J. Hight, of Huntingdon, Pa.

ETNIER—JOHNSON.—On Thursday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. W. Evans, Mr. Alfred Etnier to Fannie Johnson, all of Vineyard Mills, this county.

Deaths.

HORTON.—Near Newburg, this county, on the 1st inst., Henry F. Horton, aged 50 years, and 2 days.

HOUCK.—At Shirleysburg, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Baird, on the 27th ult., of Dropsy, Mrs. Delia Houck, in the 76th year of her age.

PLUCKER.—In Shirley township, at the residence of Mr. Rex, on the 1st inst., of Dropsy, Mrs. Mary Plucker, in the 76th year of her age.

MILLER.—In Cromwell township, on the 23d ult., Henry Miller, in the 86th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

R. MILTON SPEER, E. S. McMURTRIE and S. E. FLEMING,
NEW LAW FIRM.

S. E. Fleming has become a member of the Law Firm of Speer & McMurtrie, and the business will be hereafter done in the name of Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming.

Attorneys-at-law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Feb. 8-3t.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO.
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of James Moore, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Moore, late of M'Connelstown, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. LLOYD,
JAMES WARD,
M'Connellstown, Feb. 8-1871. Exrs.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

In the matter of the ASSIGNED ESTATE of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the second and final account of JAMES S. BIDDLE and M'CREA ASSIGNEES of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, and to make distribution of the balance, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 500 Locust St., in the City of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH A. CLAY,
Auditor.

Feb. 8-2t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Israel Graffius, Trustee of Elizabeth and William Ittinger, hereby gives notice that he will attend at the office of Simpson & Armitage, on Monday, 20th of February, at 10 o'clock, p. m., next, for the purpose of making said distribution, where all interested may be present and heard if they see proper.

G. B. ARMITAGE,
Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Murtrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of —— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 580 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.

ALSO—All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in Shirley township, containing 300 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Adam Crouse, Daniel Brant, John Garver, jr., Jacob Spanogle, and others, having thereon erected three dwelling houses, a large bank barn and other outbuildings, about 200 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Piles.

D. R. P. NEELY,
Sheriff.

Feb. 1, 1871.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from January 3d, 1870, to January 2d, 1871:

RECEIVED.

From M. M. Logan, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement, $788 90

County Tax from the several Collectors, as follows:

Henderson,	1862,	W ff Flenner,	$ 1 89
Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	267 47
Union,	"	Levi Smith,	101 65
Juniata,	1866,	Levi Ridenour,	71 00
Cass,	1867,	Christian Miller,	22 80
Hopewell,	"	Jackson Enyeart,	6 82
Lincoln,	"	David Fouse,	538 76
Morris,	"	James Piper,	136 39
Orbisonia,	"	Robert Gehnett,	92 58
Shirley,	"	Isaac Smith,	135 23
Union,	"	Jackson White,	24 12
Brady,	1868,	R K Allison,	194 79
Cass,	"	Benjamin Fink,	98
Cromwell,	"	R D Heck,	155 45
Carbon,	"	William Ryan,	375 00
Dublin,	"	William Clymans,	162 92
Hopewell,	"	Solomon Lynn,	150 00
Juniata,	"	Wm Geissinger,	24 40
Lincoln,	"	H Richison,	130 79
Morris,	"	Nathaniel Lytle,	43 91
Mapleton,	"	M L Rex,	29 40
Orbisonia,	"	A Carothers,	2 85
Penn,	"	John Lee,	434 60
Porter,	"	Benjamin Isenberg,	791 11
Shirley,	"	B Colgate,	168 27
Springfield,	"	Morris Gutshall,	108 88
Union,	"	Andrew Smith,	43 00
Walker,	"	Moses Hamer,	75 70
War'lor'm'k	"	Geo W Owens,	125 06
West,	"	Henry Davis,	811 01
Alexandria,	1869,	William Christy,	241 20
Barree,	"	C T Greene,	1559 02
Brady,	"	Adam Warfel,	469 78
Broad Top,	"	D K Horton,	29 15
Carbon,	"	Sheriff Neely,	780 00
Cass,	"	George Smith,	512 00
Cassville,	"	Isaac Ashton,	46 46
Clay,	"	Ephraim Kyler,	93 43
Cromwell,	"	R D Heck,	1116 41
Coalmont,	"	T W Eastep,	39 07
Dublin,	"	Wm Clymans,	328 45
Franklin,	"	D L Wray,	641 28
Henderson,	"	John Nightwine,	314 46
Hopewell,	"	George Berkstresser,	71 96
Huntingd'n	"	Alexander Carman,	695 53
Jackson,	"	Joseph Colabine,	995 90
Juniata,	"	Wm Geissenger,	126 19
Lincoln,	"	C Shontz,	181 91
Mapleton,	"	R S Henderson,	131 87
Morris,	"	Tobias Foreman,	1055 50
Mt. Union,	"	E K Rodgers,	338 00
Oneida,	"	John C Davis,	384 14
Orbisonia,	"	W H Miller,	99 91
Porter,	"	R A Laird,	1939 01
Penn,	"	Wm B White,	559 00
Shirley,	"	Benjamin Davis,	835 36
Shirleysb'g	"	Geo Leas,	158 73
Springfield,	"	Morris Gutshall,	167 25
Tod,	"	Isaac Taylor,	119 23
Tell,	"	A G Briggs,	340 63
Union,	"	N Greenland,	225 94
Walker,	"	William Reed,	880 76
War'lor'm'k	"	Richard Wills,	1095 67
West,	"	Henry Shively,	2100 70
Alexandria,	1870,	Samuel Isenberg,	210 64
Brady,	"	Aquilla Long,	320 00
Barree,	"	Jonas Books,	285 00
Carbon,	"	S B Donaldson,	420 36
Cass,	"	Joseph Curfman,	237 00
Cassville,	"	Joshua Booker,	29 00
Clay,	"	Charles Corbin,	61 00
Coalmont,	"	Joshua Booher,	280 60
Coalmont,	"	Thomas Eastep,	5 00
Franklin,	"	Samuel Wigton,	1225 35
Hopewell,	"	John W Russell,	240 24
Henderson,	"	Jos Showalter,	217 19
Huntingd'n	"	A Carman,	1489 01
Jackson,	"	James Lee,	690 03
Juniata,	"	Peter Snyder,	90 00
Lincoln,	"	Henry Shultz,	160 00
Mapleton,	"	H H Swoope,	40 00
Morris,	"	James H Davis,	271 09
Mt Union,	"	I R Morgan,	319 00
Oneida,	"	John C Davis,	100 03
Orbisonia,	"	Samuel Carothers,	86 09
Porter,	"	George Wallheater,	285 00
Penn,	"	David Harris,	340 00
Shirley,	"	Jonathan Doyle,	140 00
Springfield,	"	John F Ramsey,	90 86
Shirleysb'g	"	George Leas,	76 56
Tod,	"	Solomon Houck,	181 78
Tell,	"	Samuel W Waters,	75 00
3 Springs,	"	George Heater,	47 00
Union,	"	Thomas Irvin,	294 00
Walker,	"	Thomas States,	100 00
War'lor'm'k	"	Elias Zeek,	168 00 — 33925 72

State Tax received from the following named Collectors:

Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	125 54
Barree,	1867,	John Logan,	12 21
Cass,	"	Christian Miller,	9 35
Henderson,	"	John Nightwine,	1 92
Hopewell,	"	J Enyeart,	5 85
Lincoln,	"	David Fouse,	22 94
Morris,	"	James Piper,	20 52
Orbisonia,	"	Robert Gehnett,	5 22
Shirley,	"	Isaac Smith,	17 22
Union,	"	Jackson White,	12 07
Brady,	1868,	R K Allison,	4 61
Cromwell,	"	R D Heck,	15 96
Carbon,	"	Wm Ryan,	5 00
Dublin,	"	Wm Clymans,	1 68
Juniata,	"	Wm Geissenger,	5 68
Lincoln,	"	H Richison,	2 75
Morris,	"	Nathaniel Lytle,	26 08
Mapleton,	"	M L Rex,	1 60
Oneida,	"	E Shoemaker,	16 86
Orbisonia,	"	A Carother,	2 45
Penn,	"	John Lee,	57 76
Porter,	"	Benjamin Isenberg,	61 38
Shirley,	"	B Colgate,	19 00
Springfield,	"	Morris Gutshall,	5 00
Walker,	"	Moses Hamer,	9 67
Warriorsm'k	"	Geo Owens,	2 18
West,	"	Henry Davis,	33 60
Alexandria,	1869,	Wm Christy,	5 00
Barree,	"	C T Greene,	59 67
Brady,	"	Adam Warfel,	23 00
Broad Top,	"	C K Horton,	4 33
Carbon,	"	Sheriff Neely,	10 00
Cass,	"	George Smith,	12 00
Cassville,	"	Isaac Ashton,	4 77
Cromwell,	"	R D Heck,	51 81
Coalmont,	"	T W Eastep,	3 16
Dublin,	"	Wm Clymans,	15 00
Franklin,	"	D L Wray,	40 68
Henderson,	"	John Nightwine,	13 00
Hopewell,	"	George Berkstresser,	7 86

County Finances.

Huntingdon,	"	A Carman	59 03	
Jackson,	"	Joseph Colabine	10 00	
Juniata,	"	Wm Geissenger	4 00	
Lincoln,	"	C Shontz	12 00	
Morris,	"	T Foreman	24 96	
Oneida,	"	John C Davis	5 69	
Orbisonia,	"	W H Miller	2 08	
"	"	R A Laird	86 06	
Shirley,	"	Benj Davis	35 09	
Shirleysburg	"	Geo Leas	6 05	
Tod,	"	Isaac Taylor	15 49	
Tell,	"	A G Briggs	13 56	
Union,	"	N Greenland	4 37	
Walker,	"	William Reed	9 34	
Warriorsm'k	"	Richard Wills	21 04	
West,	"	Henry Shively	15 00	
Alexandria,	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	10 00	
Brady,	"	Aquilla Long	18 00	
Barree,	"	Jonas Books	20 00	
Carbon,	"	S B Donaldson	5 00	
Cass,	"	Joseph Curfman	12 00	
Cromwell,	"	Joshua Booker	20 00	
Franklin,	"	Samuel Wigton	44 00	
Hopewell,	"	J W Russell	10 00	
Henderson,	"	Jos Showalter	8 00	
Huntingdon,	"	A Carman	50 00	
Juniata,	"	Peter Snyder	5 00	
Lincoln,	"	Henry Shultz	10 00	
Morris,	"	J H Davis	12 00	
Mt Union,	"	L R Morgan	3 00	
Oneida,	"	J C Davis	7 00	
Orbisonia,	"	Samuel Carothers	5 00	
Porter,	"	Geo Wallheater	10 00	
Penn,	"	Daniel Harris	35 00	
Shirley,	"	Jonathan Doyle	15 00	
Springfield,	"	John F Ramsey	7 00	
Tod,	"	Solomon Houck	9 00	
Union,	"	Thomas Irvin	10 00	
West,	"	Elias Zeek	10 00	1411 07
County tax on Unseated lands			741 66	
State	"	" "	5 25	
School	"	" "	429 30	
Road	"	" "	550 56	
Bounty	"	" "	485 54	2225 31

Redemption Money Received.

Miles Putt		23 46	
James Entriken		29 23	52 69
Received for rent of Court Room		45 09	
" from John A Nash, in full		1 28	89
" " B X Blair for stove		25 00	
" " J K McCahan, part Bond		300 00	
" " K A Lovell, fines & jury fee		37 00	
" " M M M'Neal, do		4 00	
" " M Cassady, fine		1 00	
" " James Barnes, costs & fine		25 34	
" " Sheriff Neely		63 48	
" " Interest		3 09	
" " Sundry persons for coal		11 25	540 05
Borrowed from First National Bank for use of the County		4000 00	
		$42,943 74	

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth Prosecutions, paid to Pros. Att'y, Prot'y, Sheriff, Witness, &c	$ 2610 04	
Constables for making returns and election fees	788 89	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves and Constables	4015 19	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections	916 36	
Inquisition on dead bodies	87 21	
Assessors for making the Assessment and Registry Lists	882 00	
Premium on Fox scalps, Wild cats, &c	210 65	
Road and Bridge views	595 75	
" Damages, Geo M Park	100 00	
" " Mary J Hunt	25 00	
" " Jos McCahan	7 00	
" " Henry Taylor	45 00	
" " Andrew Park	36 00	811 75
Blank Books and Stationery for the Public offices and Court	465 88	
M M M'Neal, Esq., Fees as Prot'y, Clerk of Sessions, &c	273 15	
Refunding orders to sundry persons	198 48	

Road Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:

Lewis Stever, Cass township	67 05		
J B Weaver, Hopewell township	31 87		
R A Laird, Porter "	17 55		
John G White, Cass "	38 85		155 32

School Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:

Jesse Yocum, Brady township	16 89		
E Thompson, Juniata "	8 70		
R A Laird, Porter "	5 85		
A Elias, Tod "	25 00		56 44

Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands to

J Hall Musser, Jackson township	65 02		
R A Laird, Porter "	23 37		
E Thompson, Juniata "	12 00		
Abram Elias, Tod "	50 00		150 39

Commissioners.

Adam Fouse in full	64 00	
Samuel Cummins in full	372 00	
Simeon Wright on account	392 00	
George Jackson "	200 00	
A B Miller "	35 00	973 00
Commissioners' expenses in going to road views for damages, Bridges, &c		60 05
Commissioners' Clerk in full for 1869	75 00	
" " " 1870	700 00	775 00
Auditors and Clerk for 1870		118 00
Wm Long, boarding Jurors in care of Crewet		98 00

Printing for the County.

J S Corman	33 00	
T H Creamer	37 00	
Wm Lewis	103 25	
J A Nash	110 25	283 50

Jury Commissioners.

N K Covert	46 63	
G W Shontz	63 15	109 84
R M'Divitt, reporting Court proceedings		125 00

Bridges.

Isaiah Coplin, for bridge at Rock Hill	600 00	
J Lamberson, " across Shaver's Creek	848 00	
John M'Comb, for bridge at Mapleton	300 00	
" " in Tell twp	525 00	
" repairing bridge at Bridgeport	100 00	
Albert Hall, repairing bridge at Union Furnace	359 25	
Nicholas Hiller, repairing bridge across Aughwick	357 90	3990 15
Paid First National Bank		6538 05
Paid Teachers' Institute		125 00
Agricultural Society		100 00
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum for the keeping of D Brotherline, C Hower and D J Jones		212 35
Western Penitentiary for support of convicts		364 10
Sheriff Neely, for summoning jurors, boarding persons, and conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c		2318 40
Repairing Court House, Chairs, Cushions, &c		83 41
" Jail, lightning rods, bedstead, whitewashing, papering, &c		226 38
Merchandise for Jail		362 14
Blacksmithing "		28 05 391 09
Fuel for Jail and Court House		461 68
Cleaning Court House, carpet, &c	47 00	
" snow from pavement	7 75	
Washing for prisoners in part	20 00	
Gas for Court House and preparing fixtures	65 60	
Janitor, John C Miller	83 25	
Postage	48 31	271 91
Commissioners' Attorney, J Hall Musser		242 73
Auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, Dr Brumbaugh, physician at jail		29 25
S J Cloyd, fees on sale of Unseated Lands, &c		21 78
Redemption Money paid out		23 46
G B Armitage, auditing Prothonotary and Register's accounts		10 00
Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House		7510 56

Bodenburg and Bohner expenses.

Guard at Jail, Anthony White	22 50	
" David Long	215 00	
" Frederick Fouse	161 50	
" Uriah Lewis	20 00	
" J Lamberson	3 75	
" H C Weaver	6 00	
Execution, gallows, lumber, &c	80 16	
Boarding jurors	98 00	606 91
H Critz, coffin and burying		14 00
Paid on Indebtedness to the State		4171 64
Treasurer's commission, $4,960.31 at 1½ per c		1124 40
Balance in the hands of S. J. Cloyd at last settlement with Auditors		842 35
		$42943 74

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we have met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the accounts of Samuel J. Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County, and the orders of the Commissioners, and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance in the hands of Samuel J. Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and thir

e Huntingdon Journal.

lnesday Morning, February 8, 1871.

EADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monvening of each month, in Brown's building.
NDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
IATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ng, third floor, Leister's building.
UNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and a Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
RAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every sday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
ING MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
T 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
VN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each h.
NTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- evening, in Smith's building.
NTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
E WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, e Y. M. C. A. room.
NTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third lays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

ptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN- Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
holic—Washington street. Rev. O'Halleran. Ser- first three Sundays in every month.
ngelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. ces on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ces on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
thodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ces on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
testant Episcopal—Mill street. No Pastor.
sbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Ser- on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

f Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

uesday next is Valentine day.

reet loungers are numerous.

nds irredeemable—Vagabonds.

earfield is going to have water-works.

ie county is to have a colored juror.

orristown has seven military companies.

d Boreas was on a high on Thursday night.

ild ducks are plenty on the Susquehanna.

rowing longer at both ends—The days.

rowing shorter at both ends—Our cash re- ts.

arce as hen teeth—Matter whereof items made.

ttsburgh is flooded with counterfeit ey.

ie base ballists are organizing for the com- season.

ie sleighing is done for, much to the relief orse flesh.

orse dealers are driving a brisk trade in vicinity.

mebody says Pittsburgh, at night, "looks hell with the lid off."

kating stock had an upward tendency du- the late cold snap.

uring the late thaw Bath street presented appearance of a minature sea.

ie contributions to the Mifflintown relief , so far, amount to $2,196,81.

ev. Dr. Bell preached in the Baptist rch, in this place, on Sunday last.

otillion parties are few and far between this ter. Cause—scarcity of stamps.

he fair of the Empire Hook and Ladder pany of Altoona netted about $1,600.

odesty in a woman is like color on her k—decidedly becoming if not put on.

topping advertising in dull times is like ing out a dam because the water is low.

he "Willoughby property," on Hill street, be offered at public sale on Saturday next.

verybody, "and the rest of mankind" are ing to the "Rifle Tournament" on the 22d .

ike, Haddock and Halibut can be purcha- at the establishment of Africa & Black, on rsday.

ur old friend Capt. Alexander Carmon, of place, lost a valuable cow, by death, on lay last.

usy—Those persons who advertise in the RNAL. They know what's what. Send in r orders.

he young lady who attends to her own bu- ss finds time to assist her mother in house- l duties.

. Sewell Stewart, Esq., died at his residence this place, on Monday morning last, aged ut 52 years.

he next State fair will be held on the 20th, , and 22d of September. The place is not decided on.

uite a successful religious revival has been rogress in the Baptist church of this place a couple of weeks past.

omebody has discovered in this country a ib-stone "to a good step-mother." But it erected 100 years ago.

oisterous—The gang of half-grown rowdies gregated on the corner of Hill and Bath ets on Saturday night.

eople who advertise only once in three aths forget that most folks can't remember thing longer than about seven days.

When a Postmaster returns a paper marked ised, he should always give the name of office from which it is returned.

he Clearfield *Journal* credits the people of t village with having contributed over $80,- for church purposes within the past three rs.

Our power presses were busy last week, ning out fine specimens of typography. For t job work, of all kinds, call at the "Journal ilding."

Mr. John Flenner purchased the property of Wm. Long, situate on the north-east cor- of the Diamond, on Saturday last, for the n of $6,000.

A number of persons made a surprise visit the parsonage of the M. E. Church in Cass- e, and left with the pastor and his family, bstantial tokens of friendship.

Still on the increase—Our subscription list- is generally conceded that the JOURNAL is neatest and best paper in the county, which counts for its growing popularity. Roll in!

Hon. John Scott will accept our thanks for able and convincing speech on the repeal the Income Tax. Also, for a copy of Hon. rl Schurtz's speech on the admission of San mingo.

The engineers of the Lewisburg, Centre and rone Railroad have commenced locating the ad along Penn's creek, for the purpose of tting things into shape for the work upon e tunnel.

All merchants who desire to do a brisk trade vertise in the JOURNAL. Our circulation is uble that of any other paper in the county, d our columns offer superior inducements to vertisers.

B. B. Hamlin, D. D., will deliver his lecture "Our Bible and our Liberties," in the ethodist Episcopal church, of this place, on ursday evening the 16th inst. It will be a ch literary and historical treat.

If the ground hog was on the alert on Thurs- y morning, and we presume he was, he had veral chances of seeinghis porcine proportions. The weather since has been cold and ustery enough to establish the reputation of e whole ground hog family.

On Monday last the County Commissioners warded the contract for building a new bridge Cook's Mill, in Tod township, to Mr. Cook, that township, and one over Traugh Creek, ar Cassville, to Mr. Smith, of Union township. The price of both bridges is $1,050.

Some Western wag of an editor has set whereas my wife Betsey Jane has left my bed d board" to new music. Hear him:

Whereas my pet, my pretty toy,
My wife, my Lizzie J.,
Has left my bed and my employ
With other men to stray,
I, therefore all the world forewarn
Not to trust her with a straw,
For I will never pay her corn
Unless compelled by law.

SCHOOL VISITATIONS.—Visiting the public schools of our town a few days ago, I was delighted with the evidences of ability to teach and govern, which were so apparent in each department, notwithstanding the crowded condition of some of the rooms. Parents should feel thankful for so wise a selection of teachers. The Board of Directors were certainly fortunate in securing such a corps. The wisdom in having a Principal to overlook and aid with counsel all the teachers of the school was apparent on the day of my visit.

A very grievous offence had been committed by some boy. Suspicion rested on one as the guilty party. A note was sent by the teacher to the Principal, informing him of this fact. He immediately entered into a thorough examination, lest the wrong boy should be punished. The result was, that the guilty one was found in another room, and the first suspected boy was found innocent. I concluded, from witnessing that case, that parents may feel assured that their children will not be punished without the clearest evidences of guilt. All good citizens should sustain and encourage the teachers in their arduous duties, then our schools will be a succss, and the rising generation prepared for the business and responsibilities of life. SIX.

The above communication was handed in for last week's issue, but we desire to throw out a few hints, suggested by the reading of it, which will account for the delay until the present issue.

Parents, do you ever visit the schools in which your children's immortal minds are being educated for weal or for woe? For a life of usefulness or a life of profligacy and folly, and perhaps, of misery? Now, our experience would warrant us in saying, at least presuming, that you do not. This is almost the universal experience. Of course there may be an exception here and there, but as a general rule, we mean. Why is this so? If you owned a thorough bred horse, and imployed the best groom in the land to train him, you would see him at least once a day. Ain't this so? How does it come, ther, that you will pay more attention to a mere chattel than to your child upon whose proper training depends a life of happiness or wretchedness, and may be, crime? Would you think of putting the most accomplished nurse in the world, in your nursery without ever looking in to see how your children were being trained? You laugh at the simple question, and yet you do this very thing every day of your lives in not looking into the school room.

Have you any idea what an effect a visit to school room will have upon all who congregate there daily? No you have not, make a trial of it and learn.

The teacher will feel that he is expected to exhibit his finest accomplishments as an instructor, and he will give you the best he has "in the shop." If he does not feel so, and goes though the dull monotonous recitations, as dead as a stone, he is not fit for the place, and the Directors should so inform him and act upon the information. But the teacher alone does not feel the importance of the visit; the pupils catch up the inspiration and try to appear to the best advantage, and they invariably do. Let us relate a little incident and we have done. A father one afternoon lounged into a school room, more because he had nothing else to do than for any other reason. A class in which was a little daughter, who was a little dull and apparently not over sensitive, was called. She was at the foot of the class. A few minutes after recitation commenced, the little girl burst into a fit of grief as if her heart would break. On anxious inquiry she ejaculated between sobs that she was "foot!" Her mortification was so great at being seen by her parent in that place of demerit that she would have given anything in the world for relief. Parents, look into the school room and see who is "foot!"

CHEAP ORE—INON MEN COME TO HUNTINGDON.—Some weeks ago the Pittsburgh *Commercial* contained the proceedings of a meeting of thirty-one representatives of forty-eight blast furnaces in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, held at Sharon, to consider the interests of their business. The object of the meeting was announced to be "to take into consideration the best means of obtaining a reduction in the prices of Lake Superior ores, dock up, lake and railroad freights, labor at furnaces, etc., so as to produce pig iron at less cost in order to meet competition." It was said that "unless they can secure a considerable reduction in the cost of ore and labor at the furnaces, they will have to be run (if run at all,) as they now are without profit to the owners." This was confirmed by Mr. C. H. Andrews, who said that not over four or five of every twenty furnaces in the Monongahela Valley are making any money.

Here iron men are making fortunes, because all the ore, fossil, hematite, pipe, etc., coal and lime-stone are found within a distance of a few miles, immediately upon the railroad. Gentlemen, if you want to manufacture iron, come to Huntingdon. Here you will have no heavy prices to pay for hundreds of miles of transportation, but every thing will be at your hands, and, if you connot make money, at the present prices, the town of Huntingdon will agree to refund all the money you invest at this place. Ores are transported from here to Danville and other points, and, if money is made upon them, after heavy freights, surely money can be made here.

A SINGULAR DETECTION.—Some half a dozen years ago, a gentlemam residing in Blair county, carefully concealed, in an odd nook, beneath his counter, where he thought no other eyes than his own were likely to penetrate, a $50 interest bearing treasury note, before doing so, however, he, as was his custom for many years, wrote his initials on one corner of it. Some six weeks or two months thereafter, he was standing in the store of a neighbor, when a young man walked in and asked the store keeper to change a $50 interest bearing note. The store keeper had not sufficient change, when the gentleman above mentioned offered to make the change anxious to secure that kind of money. The young man hesitated a moment and then handed him the bill. The gentleman took it to his residence to get the amount of change necessary, and as he passed along he examined the note closely, and he was surprised to find his initials upon the corner of it. He remembered that he had put such a bill away for safe keep, and that he never allowed any such a note to pass out of his hands. On examination he found that his secreted note had disappeared. He inquired of the young man where he had procured the bill, he gave the name of a neighbor with some confusion. After close interrogation he ackowledged the theft. He with several other young men, left the county according to agreement, and to this day no one, save the owner of the bill, knows who committed the larceny.

A HORRIBLE DEATH—*A Man's Head Torn Off.*—On last Friday one of the most horrible deaths that it has ever been our lot to record, occurred at North Point, Bedford county, at the "Old Scott" Colliery, worked by Richard Langdon, Esq., of this place. Philip Chamberlain, a relative of Harry Chamberlain, of the Franklin House, in this place, was ascending the shaft in the car, and it is supposed, that his head struck the frame in which the car works, and his neck caught upon a pin. His head was instantly torn from his body and remained transfixed to the pin while the headless body fell to the bottom of the shaft, breaking both legs and one of his arms. When the head was discovered it was fast on the pin, with eyes wide open, staring, apparently, at those who gathered around, and the man whose duty it was to attend below was paralized when he discovered a headless body lying before him. It was one of the most shocking and terrible accidents which has ever occurred in that section and cast a horror over the entire coal region. Chamberlain was an excellent young man and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Present, Chief Burgess, Mr. Elliott.

Asst. Burgesses, Messrs. Africa and Murray.

Council, Messrs. Port, Leister, Miller, Strickler, Henry, Carmon, Schaffer and Jackson.

The minutes of the last stated and special meetings were read and approved.

A petition of 31 citizens of the borough paying the opening of Spruce street, from Muddy Run east ward to the Warm Springs road, was read and referred to the committee on streets.

A petition of 125 citizens of the borough, praying the passage of An Ordinance compelling owners of property within the borough to number their residences, places of business, &c., and also changing the present names of cross streets to numerals, 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., was read, and on motion, was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Africa, Strickler and Henry.

Mr. Africa, from the special committee appointed at the last stated meeting to draft a bill to regulate the sale of coil oil, gun powder, &c., reported "An Ordinance relating to the storage and sale of Petroleum, Gun Powder, &c.," which was read, considered, blanks filled, and adopted; and on motion, the rules in relation to said bill were suspended and it was read a second and third time, and passed finally.

On motion, of Mr. Henry, it was *Ordered*, That the said Ordinance shall be printed in hand bills, and twenty-five copies thereof posted in public places in the borough.

The Chief Burgess stated that in compliance with a resolution adopted at the last stated meeting, he had written to a A. J. Whitney, Resident Engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, relative to keeping the water in the level in this borough, during the winter season, and had received in reply a letter from that gentleman in which he states that he had given directions to comply with the request of the Council. The letter of Mr. Whitney was then read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Strickler, on behalf of Graffus Miller, Esq., presented, for the use of the Council, a copy of the map of the borough, when, on motion, of Mr. Africa, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Council be, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. Miller, for the map now presented.

On motion, of Mr. Port, it was *Ordered*, That a lamp post shall be erected on Hill street, at the crossing of the waste race of Fisher & Son's mills.

On motion, of Mr. Jackson, the Council proceeded to the consideration of the Ordinance for the opening of a street from Hill to Washington street over the Court House grounds.

Mr. Africa, moved that the Ordinance be postponed indefinately. On this motion the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Africa, Carmon, Henry, Miller, Murray and Strickler,—6.

Nays—Messrs. Jackson, Leister, Port and Schaffer,—4.

So the motion was agreed to.

Bills were read and orders granted as follows:

A. R. Stewart & Co., hardware,	$ 8 18
J. Simpson Africa, Surveying Cemetery and laying out lots,	23 00
J. Simpson Africa, grading streets and pavements,	21 50
Huntingdon Gas Company gas for January, 1871,	28 60
Check Roll, Street Commissioner for January,	4 50
Total	$85 78

Adjourned.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Sunday School-Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bedford, was dedicated, on last Sunday. The morning sermon was preached by Dr. R. L. Dashiel, President of Dickinson College, from Jeremiah 3, 27: "It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth." The Doctor appeared to be in one of his happiest moods, and he carried away his audience with frequent bursts of eloquence, that opened up the fountains of tears, and they flowed copiously. It was a very successful effort and the subscriptions came down very liberally, for Bedford. We like the medicine the Doctor dispenses, and we hope we may have an opportunity, ere many months, to meet him again.

Dr. Dashiel was assisted by Dr. Hamlin and Revs. Wilson and Akers, and the pastor in charge. The Trustees concluded that $2500 would meet all the present demands upon them—and the sum was raised, very good naturedly, and everybody appeared to enjoy the giving.

The Church edifice is one of the most handsome and best arranged in Southern Pennsylvania. It has been erected under the immediate supervision of the Rev. A. W. Gibson, the pastor in charge, who is entitled to the major part of the credit for this fine structure. He has given it every attention from the day that the first pick was put into the foundation, until the last piece of timber that has been placed in the spire. With a practical eye that would do credit to a master architect, and a taste that is only satisfied with the most fastidious neatness, how could the structure fail, under such circumstances, to be anything but a piece of fine architecture. He is the right man in the right place. Mr. Gibson has, as a minister, a high appreciation of his calling; in the pulpit, in the family and on the street, he is always the minister, and we admire him for keeping up the dignity of his profession. We hope that he may live to finish the splendid edifice which he has labored so ardently and so zealously for the last year, to erect.

We love to gve give credit where credit is due.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Cleveland *Herald* makes the following truthful observation concerning country papers, and the duty of giving them wholesome support.

The local paper is an absolute necessity to the country and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the love of every man and woman, for which the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news which cannot be gained by any other source. Every day's issue is so much local history, and the rise, growth and development of the town and country can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper that is constantly gathering its items. People do not appreciate their home newspaper. They measure the value of a paper too much by the number of columns it contains. The home paper any price is the cheapest paper one can take, for in it is found the information to be obtained from no other source.

Another thing to be taken into consideration. Every county has one or more newspapers—Hence, circulation of each paper must be limited. There is therefore the greatest need of activity and interest on the part of the people to give their own good paper, vigorous substantial support.

WOOL.—The fact must never be lost sight of, that Wanamaker & Brown make up only all-wool goods. The low prices at which they sell, have led some people to think that there must be some cotton in their materials. But this is not so. "All-wool" goods at "cotton prices" is the rule at Oak Hall.

FOR BARGAINS in Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., go to Glazier & Bro., who have just received a fresh assortment, which they will sell reasonably. Dried Peaches, Beans, Peas, Hominy, Canned Fruits, Cranberries, &c., &c.

Their winter Dry Goods, Heavy Kip Boots, for men and boys, will also be sold at reduced prices to make room for Spring and Summer Goods.

SENTENCED.—George Killinger, convicted of perjury at the recent session of the Blair County Court, was on Thursday last, sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Before pronouncing the sentence, his Honor Judge Taylor, addressed the prisoner as follows:

You are before us convicted of the misdemeanor of wilful and corrupt perjury. It is a misdemeanor, it is true, which is not prevalent, but one of the gratest and most mischievous crimes that could be committed, and, although called a misdemeanor, in the statute providing for the punishment, the penalty which is attached to it shows the estimate the law places upon the enormity of it. Any one can see the mischievous effects of false swearing, when an oath is judicially administered. Questions affecting the right, and property and liberty, and even the life of every one who may be brought into a Court of Justice, depend upon the truth or falsity of the witnesses who are to testify in the case, and a corrupt false witness may swear away, the liberty and life, not to speak of the property of his fellows. Allow this offense to be treated lightly, and to prevail, and where is the security that any one has, or can have, that justice in any case, will be administered in any court. If there is any offense that ought to be regarded as odious, by whatever name called,—That ought to be punished with the utmost severity, it is the crime of perjury and in this light the law views it. If any person shall wilfully and coruptly commit perjury in the various modes specified, embracing every imaginable way in which perjury may be committed, where an oath is lawfully administered, it is declarded by the statutes that every person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction of the same, shall be fined not exceeding $500, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall be forever disqualified from being a witness in any suit in controversey. Such is the terrible penalty which, the law imposes, justly and properly, for this high crime, and of this crime you stand before us convicted. The verdict of the jury fixes your guilt, and we would not be at liberty to question it. You remember that you deliberately subscribed to an oath, in which you accused others with being guilty of high crimes, and when they were arraigned before the Court, charged with these crimes, you came before this Court, and, in the face of the Court, not only acknowledged but swore, after the oath had been administered again, that your statement was false. This high and horrible crime could not possibly be more clearly made out, and, indeed, there could scarcely be presented a case in which it would be more aggravated. You either swore to what was false when you made that affidavit, or you swore what was false when you swore that that was false. If the first, you done, it for the purpose of falsely accusing others of a high crime, and your offense had that aggravation. If you did it in the second instance, it was for the purpose of shielding the guilty from punishment. You committed it, or swore you committed it, for one or the other of those purposes, either to accuse innocent parties, and fix upon them the guilt of high crimes, or for the purpose of defrauding the law, and charging the innocent by screening the guilty. In either view of it your offence was aggravated, and you are guilty of a high crime, with these dark shades of aggravation. The only aspect of the case that pleads for you, is your youth, and perhaps your ignorance; but, whenever one is convicted of this offense, so clearly made out, and so aggravated in itself, it is our duty to make an example of him to every one that is called upon to take a solemn oath to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," when the rights of his fellow citizens; when the liberty, and it may be the life of one of his fellows is at stake; when the purity of the administration of justice is at stake; when everything that we value is at stake, it is but right and necessary that an example should be made, and that the records of every Court should proclaim the warning in distinct terms, to everybody,—commit this high offence at your peril!

It is our duty to impose upon you the sentence prescribed in the statute, without discretion. I feel that we are treating you with lenience in the sentence we are about to pronounce; and I may say to you that you that you are indebted for the leniency of it to my associates, and not to me, although I pity you, as I pity any one who has degraded himself to the point you have, by commission of this high crime.

Geo. T. Morrow, convicted, on second tria of the larceny of a watch, in Altoona, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail, less one day.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENTS.—Within the past few months the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has succeeded in making important arrangements, whereby it secures control of the Philadelphia & Trenton and New Jersey Central Railroads, completing the route to New York city. This has been secured by a guarantee to the stockholders, of the roads named, of annual dividends equal to those heretofore declared, and the expenditure, by thePenn'a. R. R. Co., of several millions of dollars in improving the harbor at Jersey city, on the Hudson, opposite New York. The Newark *Courier* says that over six thousand feet of warfage will thus be obtained, and a large portion of the shipping of New York harbor will find its future accommodation on the Jersey side of the Hudson.

The control of the roads above named and the improvement of the Jersey city harbor were rendered necessary for the accommodation of the vast business which the Penn'a. R. R. expects to control from the Union Pacific Railroad, in which it has secured a heavy interest, and also from the South, by way of the new rout through Kentucky, crossing the new bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, which was mainly built by the Penn'a. R. R.

The stockholders of the New Jersey roads have yet to vote on the arrangement, but it is presumed they will almost unanimously endorse it.

Taking all these connections of the Penn'a. R. R., it will at once be seen that it has control of the most important routes in the country, and the traffic of the road must be very materially increased within the next year.—*Altoona Tribune.*

ATTENTION, MARKSMEN.—The "Second Annual Rifle Tournament" of the "Huntingdon Rifle Club" will be held at this place on Wednesday, 22d February.

Two valuable prices of "*Silver Plate*" will be given away as first and second prizes.

The shooting will be done at sixty yards off hand, ten shots to a string. one trial only allowed each marksman.

No entrance money is required, the prizes being the annual present of the club for good rifle shooting. Marksmen from a distance are *especially* invited. The prizes are free to all, come and take them. All persons wishing to compete will please notify either by letter or otherwise. THOMAS C. FISHER.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* is obliged to us for informing it that Bedford county will be one hundred years old on the 9th of March next, and for this interesting piece of local news it will in return inform the "JOURNAL that Huntingdon county was formed from a part of Bedford in 1787. We hope that by the time the county is a hundred years old, ye ancient borough, the county seat, will have both water works and a town clock like Bedford. They will greatly facilitate business and add to the comfort of the editor of the JOURNAL." Thank'ee, we hope so!

HUNTINGDON has no town clock and the editor of the JOURNAL has no watch; the consequence of all this is that things don't work together: Sometimes the editor is behind time and at other times the town. Things can't go on at this rate long. Huntingdon must have a town clock, otherwise there is no telling what direful consequences may ensue. —*Bedford Inquirer.*

THE NEW RAILROAD.—Preparations are on foot for commencing operations, at an early period, for the grading, and pushing forward of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. Let the good work go on, we need something to give a new impetus to matters here, times have been exceedingly dull during the fall and winter.—*Tyrone Blade.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Feb 7, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 50
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 45
Red Wheat,	1 65
Corn,	80
Rye,	1 00
Oats,	58

HUNTINGDON MARKET.

Feb. 8, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	85
Corn,	70
Oats'	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Miscellaneous.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a tride lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, (late John Bare & Co.)

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $50,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

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With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

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AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

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Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

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PITTSBURGH. PA.

jan.18.1871.

Miscellaneous.

EASTON BLAKE. M. MARION M'NEIL.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

BLAKE & M'NEIL,

(Successor to J. M. Cunningham & Son.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

Iron and Brass Castings,

made in a first-class Foundry. We have always on hand all kinds of Plow and Stove Castings, Wash Kettles, Cellar Windows, Grates, Coal-hole Castings for pavements, Window weights of all sizes and weights, Pipe joints, Sled and Sleigh Soles, Wagon-boxes, Machine Castings, for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish

HEATERS AND IRON FENCES

of the most improved styles, oven doors and frames, door sills, and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a large stock of patterns, and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than can be had in the country. Having a good drill, we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

Office in Leister's new building, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main stree three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade.

Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,

always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.

Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!

FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

THE DIAMOND GLASSES,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,

Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the

MOST PERFECT,

Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner,* in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.

AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to pedlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly.

The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR WEEKLY.

(Invariably in advance.)

1 copy, one year,		$ 2 00
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10 "	" to names of subscribers	16 00
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Dry Goods and Groceries.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

J

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm, and Household.

Farm Life.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough,
As ye were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath the noonday toil,
When the summers suns were high?
And thought you that his lot was hard,
And did you thank your God.

That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?
Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field and tree
Conspire with flowing store to fill
His barn and granery.
His healthful children gaily sport
Amid the new-mown hay,
Or proudly aid, with vigorous arm
His tasks as best they may.

The Harvest Giver is his friend,
The Maker of the soul,
And earth, the mother, gives them bread,
And cheers their patient toil.
Come join them round their wintry hearth
The heartfelt pleasure see;
And you may better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

How Little Land Will Keep a Cow.

A correspondent sends the following admirable statement; I wish to give the result of an experiment in soiling. On the 1st day of June I commenced cutting clover for one cow confined in a yard enclosed by a high, tight fence, with a stable attached in which she had been fed. She has had no feed but freshly cut clover from the first of June to the 15th of October, and all taken from one-fourth of an acre of ground. She has averaged eighteen quarts of strained milk per day, from which my wife has made eight pounds of butter per week, during the four and a half months. The cow is five years old, and a cross of the Ayrshire and Durham. She has given more milk, more butter, and a better quality than she has ever done on pasture. On another fourth of an acre, by mowing four times, I have secured two tons of good hay. On one-eight of an acre I have raised 159 bushels of sugar beets and carrots, which with the two tons of hay will keep her handsomely through the balance of the year. The labor of cutting clover for the cow is less than that of driving her three-fourths of a mile to pasture; besides the manure saved is quite an item. In the draiy districts, the usual estimate is four acres to the cow, on the hay and pasture system, whereas by soiling and raising roots five-eights of an acre is found to be sufficient. I will state further, what I believe from nearly thirty years experience in farming, that there is no crop so valuable for soiling as clover, no crop, so many pounds of which, and of equal value for milk and butter, can be produced from an acre of ground. Sweet corn is a good crop for late feeding where clover will not grow, but not profitable for winter feeding.—*American Stock Journal.*

Hints on Horse Flesh.

As five years are required for the completion of the bone structure of the horse, it is important that he be carefully used until that age. If he is early overworked, the ligaments which unite his one hundred and thirty bones are prevented from becoming sufficiently fixed to the frame, and he dwarfed, and wears out or dies long before reaching the full twenty-five years which should be the average duration of his life and vigor. The muscles of a fine horse ought to be thick and very long; thickness ensures strength, and length and extended sweep of limb.

Properly constructed harness is as essential to the comfort of a horse as easy clothes are necessary to the comfort of a man. If harness is not well fitted to the form, the veins are compressed, circulation is retarded and disease ensues. When in motion, the horse regulates his centre or gravity by using his head and neck. The check-rein is therefore inhuman and injurious.

If a horse is compelled to run when his head is held in a vertical position, the gravity is thrown too far back, and he advances with difficulty. The ears may be called indices of a horse's mind. Intelligent animals prick up their ears when spoken to; vicious ones throw their ears back. A blind horse directs one ear forward and one backward, and in a deaf horse the ears are without expression.

The ears of the best horses are short and wide apart; the eyes are well open, and the forehead is broad. A broad forehead indicates good brain. The Arab says: "The horse must have the flat forehead and the courage of a bull." The horse breathes by his nose and not by his mouth; hence the nostrils should be large, so the fresh air may be taken in freely. Dealers enlarge the nostrils of their horses by their artificial means. The mouth of a young horse is round; in age it becomes narrow and elongated.

Too Poor.

Brother Moore, of the *Rural New Yorker*, was sitting in his office some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said—"Friend Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are *so* poor; and if you are so hard run, I will *give* you my paper."

"Oh, no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let us see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe."

"Yes, a few, but they don't bring anything hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now I have a proposition to make to you; I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one hen, and call her mine. Take good care of her, and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, Brother Moore," and the old fellow chuckled at what he thought was a capital bargain.

He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says he never had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day.

THE corn crop of the United States for 1870 was 1,100,000,000.

Educational.

The Rod in the School-Room.

J. T. REED, SUPERINTENDENT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

At this season of the year the Public Schools of this Commonwealth are nearly all in session. Thousands of children are daily gathered within the little schoolhouses of the State, to be instructed in those studies which will develop and enlarge the faculties of the mind, and be of service to the learner in overcoming the multifarious difficulties of subsequent life. The children thus collected to receive scholastic and moral training, are as different in their nature, temperament, and home culture, as they are in their physiognomy. Some are obedient, mild and gentle in their manners, which show that home government in their case is what it ought to be; others are rude, uncouth, destructive, impudent, and overbearing, which as plainly indicates that when at home, they do about as they please.

Again some children are quick of comprehension, get their lessons well, and progress rapidly, but are "chuck full" of mischief, though more for their own amusement than the annoyance of any one else; others are sullen, illnatured, lazy, and constantly concocting some mean trick to provoke the teacher, or create a disturbance in school. With this diversity of intellect and disposition brought together, the teacher is expected to keep a good orderly school—to "train up the young in the way they should go."

But the question arises, how is the teacher to do all this? "Oh," says one, "he must use moral sunsion. Moral suasion is the teacher's weapon." Yes, this sounds very well, but it has little effect upon children who never hear or see anything like moral discipline at home. Another says, "I do not whip my children myself, and no *teacher* shall whip them. My children are good children, and do not need to be whipped, but there is such a one's children; they are bad boys, and need a little flogging, but don't you whip mine; if you do, I'll prosecute you, or I will have you turned out of the school."

This may appear a little exaggerated to some, but it is not. It is only too true, that many parents do not correct their children at home; and for this very reason they need to be corrected all the more at school. Children that are under no restraint at home, are prone to violate the rules and regulations of the school, and think they are abused when not allowed to do so. And, when complaint is made against a teacher, it is always entered by such as have refractory boys, and are unable to govern them at home. Also, not unfrequently, widows are given to listening to the tales of their children—"who have been whipped and almost killed just for nothing"—and finding fault with the teacher for correcting them. They forget the precept given by the wise man, that "The rod and reproof give wisdom, but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame."

Now, that a school should be taught with a little flogging as possible, I agree; but, that a teacher should discard the rod from the school-room entirely, is as detrimental to the well-being of the school as it is absurd in theory. As well might we expect the civil law of our country to be obeyed and respected by leaving crime go unpunished, as to have good order and wise regulations maintained in school by leaving disobedient and refractory conduct go unpunished. Nevertheless, it is truly astounding to all true educators, that so large a proportion of every community should be laboring under the hallucination that a school can be successfully taught, under all circumstances, without resort to corporal punishment, and that a teacher has no right to administer it. This erroneous idea so prevalent of late years, is the most formidable obstacle to the progress of our public schools.

But let us see what the properly constituted authority has to say upon the subject. The State Superintendent, J. P. Wickersham, in a late issue of the Common School Code, makes the following comment: "It is absolutely necessary that good order should be maintained in the schools, and that all proper rules, regulations and commands of the teacher should be strictly and promptly obeyed. Hence a necessity exists for a sufficient power to enforce this duty, and, therefore, it is held that the teacher may inflict such reasonable corporal punishment upon his pupils as the parent might inflict for a similar cause."

But again, suppose we refer to the Book of books—the Divine Law—that law upon which all law is based, and see what authority can be gathered from it in support of corporal punishment when it is needed; and surely no one will object to this or doubt its truthfulness. Humanity is the same to-day as it was in the days of Solomon, when he said: "Foolishness is bound up in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." "Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying." "Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest: yea, he shall give delight unto thy soul."

We are, to-day, the same "degenerate plants of a strange vine," and the earliest buddings of life but too sadly prove the corruption from which we spring. "We go astray as soon as we are born." Youth, children, and even infancy, need restraints to keep in subjection the unhallowed propensities which are innate, and which would otherwise break forth in acts of misrule and violence. A child is supposed to possess little knowledge and less discretion to guide his own steps; he must, therefore, be indebted for salutary restraint to his elders, and especially to those who are entrusted with his training. The teacher's authority must be felt and acknowledged, and while his discipline should be kind and affectionate, it must at the same time be uniform, firm and decided.

Yet many teachers to escape trouble, or in the exercise of a false kindness, suffer tempers which might be nipped in the bud, to grow up beyond control, which not unfrequently, bring the teacher into bad repute, but the gray hairs of parents in sorrow to the grave. Too many parents and teachers discard from their theory of education those sage maxims of wisdom and Scripture, which enforce the necessity of chastisement. Children are by nature perverse, wayward and lawless, and commence early the struggle for the mastery. If not taught to respect authority, and fear power, the consequence may easily be foretold; they will become disobedient and disrespectful—in short, the pests of the community. Where the law of reason will not avail, the rod of correction must be substituted. The teacher, in order to prepare his pupil for usefulness here, and immortality hereafter, must repress lawless desires and curb rebellious feelings, by punishment judiciously inflicted. It is false kindness to abstain from just severity, for "he that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth his son, chasteneth him betimes."

Let teachers do this duty, in good faith, and trust to the intelligence and reason of the better portion of every community, and they will succeed, and the schools under their charge will progress, not only intellectually, but in manners and refinement, and prove in every way a blessing to the neighborhoods in which they are located.

Miscellaneous.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Cook, Sheets & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Isaac N. Sheets, will continue the business at the old stand. The accounts due the late firm will be settled at the old office of Cook, Sheets & Co., in Dudley. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call as early as possible and settle.

COOK, SHEETS & CO.

Dudley, Dec. 14, 1870–3t.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH, COTTAGE, HEMP, LIST and RAG CARPETS CARPET CHAIN, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns. CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office.

JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO.

Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFFS, POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

jan.4,'71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES.

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST,

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS, SHOVEL MOULDL, HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

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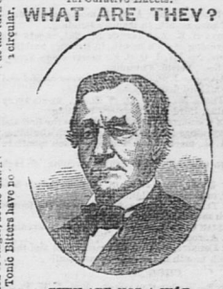

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera of the Digestive Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to Drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They Invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

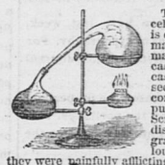
For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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